

THURSDAY, March 29, 1770.

THE
NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

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ASSIZE of BREAD, published 13th of March 1770.
Flour at 16s. 6d. per Cwt.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 143 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Bushel	5s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. od.
Flour	16s. od.	Pork	80s. od.
Brown Bread	14s. od.	Salt	2s. 6d.
West-India Rum	3s. 6d.	Bohea Tea	4s. od.
New-England ditto	3s. 6d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19s. od.
Muscovado Sugar	60s. od.	Bees Wax	1s. 9d.
Single-refin'd ditto	1s. 2d.	Nut Wood	2s. 9d.
Molasses	2s. od.	Oak ditto	18s. od.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High-Water	11	sets	12	1	2	3	Morn.
THURSDAY	2	11	after 5	49	before 7			
FRIDAY	3	12	5	47	7			
SATURDAY	4	1	5	45	7			
SUNDAY	5	2	5	43	7			
MONDAY	6	3	5	42	7			
TUESDAY	7	4	5	41	7			
WEDNESDAY	8	5	7	40	7			
		Days 12 Hours 21 Minutes the 29th.						

N E W - Y O R K, March 29.

SPEECH of his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New-Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

To the Council and General Assembly of the said Colony, in General Assembly convened at Burlington.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly, I AM much concerned that there should be any Occasion for calling a Meeting of the Legislature, so soon after the late Session: But however inconvenient it may be to your private Affairs, or expensive to the Province, you will find by the Papers which will be laid before you, that it is a Measure made absolutely necessary by the late tumultuous and riotous Proceedings in the County of Monmouth. A considerable Body of People of that County, spirited up by some factious designing Persons, assembled themselves at Freehold, on the Day appointed for holding the County Court there in January last, and armed with Clubs and other offensive Weapons, did, by their Threats and outrageous Behaviour, to insult the Magistrates and Officers of the Court, when on their Way to the Court-House, that they judged it neither safe nor prudent to attempt opening the Court. They therefore, after making a Record of the Riot, broke up, and returned to their respective Homes; by which Means it has become requisite, before another Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions can be held there, than an Act of Assembly be passed for reviving and continuing the Process and Proceedings lately depending therein to the next succeeding Court, which will be on the Fourth Tuesday of the ensuing Month.

The chief Pretence given out by the Leaders of these deluded People, in justification of their riotous and unwarrantable Proceedings, is, I understand, that the Lawyers have oppres'd them with exorbitant Costs in bringing Suits for Debt, &c. Whether this Charge is well or ill founded I cannot take upon me positively to say, but this I know, let it be ever so just, it does not lessen the heinousness of their Offence. If the People are aggrieved, there are legal Methods of complaining—there are legal Methods of obtaining Redress. For instance, in the present Case, if the Practitioners of the Law, have really charged the People with excessive and illegal Costs, the Law has already provided a competent Remedy. They can apply to the Judges of the County Courts, and have the Lawyers Bills taxed, and even retaxed if they think it necessary. If they apprehend any Injustice has been done them in such Taxation, they can apply to the Justices of the Supreme Court, who, it is not to be doubted, will rectify any Errors that may be found therein. Should it, however, happen, that they conceive themselves injured by the Determination of these Officers, or that these Officers should deny or delay doing them Justice, a Complaint may be made to the Governor and Council, who, they must be assured, from many late Instances, will pay Attention to the Complaints of the meanest, even tho' they may affect the highest Persons in the Community, and omit nothing in their Power to ensure the strict and impartial Administration of Justice. But even supposing the contrary, and that all the Officers of Government should neglect or refuse doing their Duty in this Respect, Have they not still a Door left open for their Complaints in the House of Assembly, the Representatives of the People? A Body who, on such Occasions, have an undisputed Right, to consider themselves as the grand Inquest of the Colony, to enquire into the Grievances complained of by the People—and who have it in their Power, by many legal and constitutional Ways, and particularly by a



THE
JOURNAL;
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ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK

direct Application to the King, the Fountain of Justice, to procure all the Relief the Nature of the Case will admit of.

How unjustifiable then is the Conduct of these People? They have refused taking those regular Steps, which the Laws and Constitution have pointed out to them. Their first Method of making known their Complaints, was to assemble in riotous Manner in July last, and endeavour to prevent the Lawyers, who are legal Officers of the Court, from entering the Court-House, and doing their Clients Business. They were, however, at that Time, opposed with Spirit by the Magistrates and others, the Riot quell'd, and the principal Ringleaders committed to Goal. A Court of Oyer and Terminer was some Time after held in the County, and those Persons appearing to have some Remorse for their past Conduct, lenient Measures were thought most advisable by the Court, and were accordingly adopted, by which Means none of them were brought to that Punishment they justly deserved.—Here it was hop'd the Disturbances in that County would have ended, especially as the House of Representatives soon after made a particular Enquiry into their pretended Grievances, and spent a considerable Time therein, without being able to find any Charges of Consequence proved against any of the Lawyers complained of. But it so happened, as it has often happened before, where Government has thought proper to adopt lenient Measures on the first Commission of Crimes of this Nature, that the People did not attribute these Measures to any real Disposition to Lenity, but to Motives of Fear and Apprehensions of Danger. In Fact, they were thereby encouraged to believe they might set themselves up in Defiance of all Authority, and act in the Manner we are told in Scripture that the Jews did, "In those Days when there was no King in Israel,—no Government or Magistrate that might put them to Shame in any Thing,—but every Man did that which was right in his own Eyes." The Consequence of which was, they assembled in far greater Numbers, entered into a Set of Resolves, some of them treasonable, and at the Time when the County Court was to have been held in January last, they, as I have before mentioned, entirely prevented any Proceedings in the Business that ought to have been transacted there.

Besides these Riots in Monmouth, there was one of a similar Nature in Essex, on the 9th of last January, but by the virtuous and spirited Conduct of the Sheriff, Magistrates, and a Number of the well-disposed Inhabitants of the County, the Rioters were suppressed, and many of them bound over, to answer to the next Court.

Upon my receiving Information of these audacious Insults to Government, I summoned a Meeting of his Majesty's Council at Albany, and by their Advice, immediately issued Commissions for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the Counties of Monmouth and Essex, that the Disturbers of the Peace in those Counties might be brought to as speedy Justice as possible. And in order to add Weight and Dignity to the Commissions, I appointed a Number of Gentlemen of Rank and Character to assist the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Execution of them. Several of whom very cheerfully undertook the Service, tho' at an inclemency Season, for which the Publick is much indebted to them. The Courts have since been held, and I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that in Essex the Rioters were tried, convicted, and punished according to their Demerits; and every good Purpose that could be hoped for or expected from the Commission, seems to have been attained. I heartily wish I could give you the same Information respecting Monmouth. But the Grand Jury, for Reasons best known to themselves, spent near a Week before they would make any Enquiry into the Riot of January last, tho' they well knew it was the principal Intent for which the Court was held, and they had the Bills laid before them on the second Day of the Court, and all the Witnesses were attending. The Result was, that after altering the Bills, they indicted about twenty Men for the Riot, but so long a Time had elapsed before this was done, that the Court, some of the Members of which were to attend this Session (and the Defendants declaring they were not ready for Trial, some of their Witnesses being out of the County) found themselves under a Necessity of rising without bringing them to a Trial at that Time, and the Parties were therefore bound over to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in that County.

I think it necessary to mention to you, Gentlemen, that the only Complaint of Grievance which has been made to me on this Occasion, is contained in a Petition I received since the last Riot, from about Thirty or Forty Persons, who file themselves *The Freeholders Inhabitants of the County of Monmouth*. But this contains only a general Charge against Lawyers in general, unsupported by a single Fact against any one of them. How can these People expect that Government will take Notice of Accusations of this Nature? What would they think if any Attention was paid to such general Allegations against themselves?

There is no Man in the Province that would more readily join in any Measure necessary for the Removal of any real Grievance of the People than myself: But at the same Time, I should be much wanting in my Duty to the People themselves, if I did not use my utmost Endeavours to have Examples made of those who, on

any Pretence, dare to insult the Laws and Authority of Government.—In the present Case however, I am by no Means satisfied that the Grievance they now particularly complain of, has any real Existence. On the contrary, it appears to me, that this Cry against the Lawyers is only raised to deceive us, and that the Unwillingness of some, and the Inability of others, to pay their just Debts, are the true Causes of all their outrageous Conduct, in which they are encouraged to persevere by the general Licentiousness of the Times, and the Countenance they receive from some Persons who are ambitious of becoming popular, even at the Risque of distressing their Country.

The Reasons which among others, incline me to adopt this Opinion are, first, because you, Gentlemen of the Assembly, notwithstanding you spent so much Time, and took so much Trouble at the last Session, in enquiring into the Charges against the Lawyers, were not able to discover any Thing in their Dis-favour, but what was so trivial, as to be scarcely worth Notice, and could not with any Propriety be deemed a publick Grievance. And, in the next Place, because I am credibly informed, that at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held last Week for the Trial of the Rioters at Monmouth, tho' the Grand Jury took uncommon Pains in searching for and enquiring into Facts against the Lawyers, in order to found Indictments against them, the whole Amount of what they could find to charge them all with, was but about Fifty Shillings. Three Practitioners were, however, indicted for their Quotas of this trifling Sum. Two of them being present, immediately put themselves on their Trials. One of these had two Indictments found against him, but the Petit Jury in a very short Time acquitted him of the First, and the other was discharged at the Request of the Prosecutor, who acknowledged himself mistaken, and therefore could not support his Charge. The Court being of Opinion that the Matter charged against the other Gentleman present, was not indictable, ordered the Indictment to be quashed. The Lawyer who was absent being sick at Home, could not attend, and is yet to take his Trial.

Such being the Case, our chief Attention at this Time ought to be engaged in providing for the due Support of the Laws and Authority of Government. This indeed, must at all Events be done, and with your Assistance, Gentlemen, may be easily effected. For so desirable a Purpose, I think it my Duty to recommend to you the passing,

1st. An Act for reviving and continuing the Militia Law, which expired at the last Session.

2d. An Act for the better preventing Tumults, and riotous Assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the Rioters.—In this Act you will probably think it necessary for the Security of your own Properties, and those of the good People of the Colony, to add Clauses for punishing with exemplary Severity those who forcibly oppose the holding or proceeding in the Business of any Court of Justice, or forcibly hinder the Sale of any Lands or Goods taken in Execution by the Sheriffs of the Province,—and also to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court, on particular and extraordinary Occasions, where Circumstances may make it necessary for the publick Peace and Safety, to try Persons guilty of such Crimes in some other County than that wherein the Offence was committed. A Law of this Kind has been heretofore pass'd in this Province, and in other Parts of the King's Dominions, but never on any Occasion more necessary than the present.

3d. An Act to compel the Reparation and strengthening of Prisons, as often as may be necessary, in some Manner more speedy and effectual than at present.

4th. An Act to provide a Fund (some limited sum) for answering such contingent and extraordinary Expenses, as may happen on Emergencies, for the Service of this Province.—They have a Provision of this Kind in the Colony of New-York, as well as in several other Colonies. Such a Provision, indeed, ought to be in all Governments, at all Times,—but more especially in this Province at this Juncture.

These, Gentlemen, are the principal Matters I have to recommend to your Consideration at this Time, and I have been the more particular, as I think them of the utmost Consequence to the future Welfare and Property of the Province. The riotous Disposition which too many of the People have lately manifested in several Parts of this Colony, particularly in the County of Monmouth, where it first appeared, is of the most dangerous Nature, and, if not timely and vigorously opposed and subdued, will in the natural Course of Things, spread itself from County to County. Artful and designing Persons will take the Lead, who will be every Day inventing new Grievances, and rising higher and higher in their Demands. Laws, the best Cement of Societies, will be broken with Impunity. The regular Administration of Justice, which is of the very Essence of Government, will be totally obstructed; Anarchy and Confusion will then ensue, and the most despotic and worst of all Tyrannies,—the Tyranny of the Mob—must at Length involve all in one common Ruin.

Council Chamber,
March 16, 1770.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majestys Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of his Excellency's Council for the said Province,

May it please your Excellency,

TO receive our hearty Thanks for calling this Meeting of the Legislature, which appears at this Time, to be highly necessary, to concert proper Measures for the due Support of the Dignity of Government, and the Maintenance of the Laws and Constitution of this Colony. The spirited and prudent Steps taken by your Excellency, to suppress the tumultuous and dangerous Attempts of a Number of instigated People, in Obstruction of the due Administration of Justice, must afford a sensible Pleasure to every Well-wisher of the Peace of the Province.

If it be admitted that some Individuals of the Community, had been oppressed by unnecessary and excessive Costs, charged by some of the Professors of the Law; yet surely that cannot be deemed a sufficient justification for raising a Clamour aginst the whole of that Profession; much less can it possibly excuse such riotous Proceedings, as have been lately manifested, to the endangering of the public Peace, Credit and Happiness of the Colony. Yet such have been frequently the Effects of a foolish Cruelty, raised and promoted by artful and mischievous Men, who, under specious Pretences of the best Designs, and of promoting the most amiable and glorious Cause, have deceived the Thoughtless into their very Follies and Crimes, which at first, they might have intended to oppose and defeat. History abundantly confirms the Truth of this Observation;—and the present Subject of our Deliberations, affords a very striking additional Proof. A Number of Men (some of whom perhaps meant well at first), with their Passions raised by a popular cry of Grievances, instead of taking the legal and constitutional Measures enumerated by your Excellency, have entered into Combinations, (under Pretence of redressing those Grievances) which, from their very Nature and Tendency, must produce Effects infinitely more pernicious and destructive than the Distresses they complain of. Designing Men of desperate Fortunes, made so, perhaps, by their own Folly and Extravagance, have doubtless taken the Advantage of the too general Prejudices, to inflame this Spirit of Contention and Disorder, that they might thereby the better screen themselves, and obtain Delays of Justice, in Confusions of their own making. These, we hope, will be discovered and treated according to their just Demerits.

The several important Matters recommended in your Excellency's Speech, to prevent future Offences of the like Kind, and for supporting the Dignity of Government, are under our most serious Consideration; and we assure your Excellency, that we shall pursue every Measure in our Power, that shall appear most likely to answer their valuable Ends. We also join with your Excellency in declaring that we will most heartily unite in any Expedient necessary for the Removal of every real Grievance of the People; and at the same Time, that we will give our utmost Assistance in Support of the Laws, and the regular Administration of Justice.

Council-Chamber, By Order of the House, STIRLING, Speaker.

March 20, 1770.

His Excellency's Answer.

Most Gentlemen,

YOUR Address contains such Sentiments as cannot fail of meeting with my Thanks and Approbation. I have not the least Doubt but that you will, as you have always hitherto done, afford me every Assistance which may be in your Power, in promoting the Welfare, Security, and Happiness of the good People of this Province."

To his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Colony of Nova Scotia, or New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending, in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the same, &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Representatives of the said Colony, in General Assembly convened,

May it please your Excellency,

HARTILY grieved at the Occasion of our Meeting at this Time; we cannot sufficiently express the Concern we feel, that there should be Persons in this Government, so lost to a Sense of their inexcusable Privileges, as not to distinguish between the Use and Abuse of them; and that because some may have been, and others imagined themselves severely treated and oppressed by a particular Set of Men, that therefore they would deprive both themselves and others who never offended them, of one of the greatest Bulwarks of English Liberty, a Free Court, wherein all Persons whatever have and ought to have an undoubted Right to appear, according to the Mode of our excellent Constitution, to hear and be heard, make known their Complaints, and have them redressed. There are or have been Abuses in most or all Professions; if these were to operate against their Use, what would the Consequence, but a total Deprivation of all the Benefits attending the due Execution of them. Where the Law and Constitution have provided Remedies in any Case; these and they only ought to be pursued. With Respect to any Abuse or Oppression from the Practitioners of the Law, the legal Modes of Redress are justly pointed out by your Excellency, plain and easy to the meanest Capacity, and to which we know of but one Objection, that the People oppressed are sometimes not of sufficient Ability to prosecute their Complaints; but this can have no Existence, when it is considered, that there are none so poor but may make known their Distresses by Petition to the Assembly, or to the Members thereof, who live in their County; and from the past Conduct of this House, it must be evident, that as the Grand Inquest of the Province, Attention will be always paid to the Complaints of the People. There are few but what have or may have in future a lawful and honourable, and we think the best Remedy, in their own Hands, against any Abuses from the Practitioners of the Law, an honest Care to fulfil Contracts, and a patriotic Spirit of Frugality and Industry, would soon make this evident. We are however, and shall be at all Times, ready to hear, and as far as may be in our Power, redress every real Grievance that may come to our Knowledge.

We could not, thro' Concern for these deluded People, but thus far lament their unhappy Mistake. Government must be supported, and the Laws duly executed; from the strictest Attention to these Points, we can never vary; our Regard for good Order and the Peace of the Province, calls loudly upon us to thank your Excellency for the Care you have taken, that the public Tranquillity might be preserved; at the same Time we are well assured, it is necessary there should be a Regulation in the Practice of the Law, which we believe would greatly contribute to quiet the Minds of the People, if not totally prevent such tumultuous Proceedings in future; and we hope if any Remedy can be provided, so that the heavy Expence sometimes attending Law Suits, may be regulated and lessened, it will have your Concurrence. And we cannot but express the great Satisfaction we feel at the virtuous Conduct and Spirit shewn by the Magistrates, Sheriff and People of the County of Essex, in suppressing the first Appearance of Riot in that County; had a like Spirit been exerted in Monmouth, it probably had prevented the Disturbances there.

We on our Part do assure your Excellency, we shall ever disown such riotous Proceedings, and will heartily join in all necessary Measures to bring every Offender to an Punishment, and for insuring Obedience to the Laws; for this salutary Purpose we shall give due Consideration to what your Excellency hath recommended.

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At the Persons accused of the late Riots, have been and are in a Way of Trial according to Law: We cannot think it necessary at present to alter the constitutional and established Mode of Trial to another County; nor will it be necessary at this Time to make any Provision for Expenses that may necessarily arise, as the Assembly of the Colony have always honourably paid the extraordinary Exigencies of Government, so your Excellency may be assured, should the like Disorders occasion it, we shall not be wanting in our Duty to defray the Expence.

We must take Notice to your Excellency, that the Meeting of the Assembly at this Time ought to have been at Amboy, according to established Custom, and however the Necessity of the Business now to be done, may excuse our going into it, we desire it may not be drawn into Question.

By Order of the House,

March 20, 1770. CORTLAND SKINNER, Speaker

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

THE Assurances you give me of disowning such riotous Proceedings, and of joining in all necessary Measures to bring Offenders to Justice, cannot but afford me sensible Pleasure; and I must, if followed by a suitable Conduct on your Part, effectually prevent such dangerous Disorders in future."

LONDON, January 9. The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Die Maris, 9 b. Januarii, 1770.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majestys most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, return your Majestys our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg leave to assure your Majestys, that it is with the greatest concern we have understood, that the disorder among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this Kingdom. We desire to express our gratitude for your Majestys paternal care and attention to the welfare of your people, in the steps which it has pleased your Majestys to take, with the advice of your Privy Council, to check the instant danger of the spreading of the disorder, upon the first notice of its appearance; and to assure your Majestys, that we will immediately enter into the most serious consideration of this very important object, and will exert our utmost endeavours in taking such effectual measures, as may secure us against so great a calamity.

We return your Majestys our thanks for the repeated assurances your Majestys has been pleased to give us, of your fixed purpose to preserve the peace; maintaining, at the same time, the dignity of your crown, and the interests of your people. We have a dutiful sense of your Majestys provident attention to prevent the necessity of involving your subjects in fresh difficulties, after the great burthen to which they so cheerfully submitted, in order to bring the late war to a happy conclusion; and we have great satisfaction in finding that the assurances given to your Majestys by the other great powers of Europe, afford reason to believe, that, without prejudice either to the honour of your crown, the right of your people, or the general interests of Europe, it may still be in your Majestys power to continue to your subjects the further enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

We assure your Majestys, that we will take into our most serious consideration the state of your government in America. We beg leave to express our utmost concern that the success of your Majestys endeavours to bring back your subjects there to a due sense of lawful authority, have not answered your Majestys expectations. We shall be ready to give every assistance in our power, for rendering effectual these your Majestys gracious intentions, and for disowning those unwarrantable measures practised in some of your Majestys colonies, which appear calculated to destroy the commercial connection between them and the mother country.

We think it our duty to assure your Majestys, that we are thoroughly sensible, that the welfare of your people has ever been the object of your wishes, and the rule of all your actions; and that we will endeavour to deserve the favourable opinion, which your Majestys is graciously pleased to express, of our being governed by the same principles. That we have a perfect reliance on your Majestys promised support in such measures as may serve to promote those ends. That as it is peculiarly incumbent upon us at present, to avoid heats and animosities among ourselves, to we shall endeavour to cultivate that harmony, which is so necessary to the common cause, and which alone can render our deliberations respectable and effectual; being fully persuaded, that such a conduct, on our part, must greatly contribute to the happiness and prosperity of this country, and to establish a due sense of the very distinguished advantages of our happy constitution, as well as a firm attachment to it; and must justify, both at home and abroad, your Majestys gracious confidence in the wisdom of your parliament, and in their zeal for the true interests of your people.

His Majestys most gracious answer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this affectionate and loyal address. Your resolutions to enter immediately into the consideration of such measures as may best secure us against the spreading of the disorder among the horned cattle, affords me great satisfaction.

I have strong reliance on your determination to give me every assistance in your power to support my government in America.

Your assurances of duty and loyalty towards me, and your resolution to cultivate harmony amongst yourselves, give me very sincere pleasure.

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majestys most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majestys our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We cannot look upon it as a very serious misfortune, that notwithstanding every precaution which could be used for preventing the communication of the infectious disorder among the horned cattle from foreign parts, that most alarming disorder appears to have again broke out in some parts of the kingdom. At the same time, we are truly sensible of your Majestys paternal care and vigilance for the security of your people, in having given the earliest directions for every measure to be pursued, that might be most likely to give an immediate check to the first spreading of the infection; and we will not fail to take this most important matter into our immediate consideration; and to make such provisions as shall appear best calculated to carry into effectual and complete execution your Majestys salutary intentions; and thereby, as far as by human means can be accomplished, to guard against the dangers of so great a calamity becoming general.

Your faithful commons have too just a sense of the blessings of peace, and feel with your Majestys, too tender a concern for the ease of their fellow subjects, not to rejoice at the prospect which the assurances given by the other great powers of Europe afford to your Majestys, that the present disturbances will not extend to any part where the security, honour, or interest of this nation, may make it necessary for your Majestys to become a party. We have the full confidence that your Majestys will never be unmindful of those important objects; and we observe, with great satisfaction, your Majestys wife attention to the general interests of Europe, in your determination not to acknowledge any claims of any of the other powers of Europe, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

We sincerely lament, that your Majestys endeavours to bring back your subjects in America to a just sense of their duty, have hitherto proved so little successful. The state of your Majestys government there does undoubtedly well deserve the serious attention of parliament; and no endeavours shall be wanting on our part, to make effectual provisions against the unwarrantable measures carried on in some of your Majestys colonies, which are to irreconcileable to every principal of commercial subordination to the interest of the mother country, that ought to prevail in the colonies, and which, by attempting to subject the highest legal authority to the control of individuals, tend to subvert the foundation of all government.

Your Majesty may be assured, that we will with the utmost cheerfulness and dispatch grant the necessary supplies for the service of the current year.

We acknowledge with the warmest gratitude that the welfare of those kingdoms has been the constant object of your Majestys wishes, and the unceasing rule of your actions. Permit us, Sir, at the same time, to offer to your Majestys our most dutiful thanks, for the favourable opinion which your Majestys is pleased to entertain of the conduct of your parliament; and to assure your Majestys, that we will steadily persevere in such principles as are most agreeable to the true spirit of this free constitution, and invariably pursue such measures as are most conducive to the real happiness of the people.

Earnestly desirous of justifying to all the world your Majestys gracious declaration of your confidence in us, we will make it our study to avoid all heats and animosities, and to cultivate that harmony amongst ourselves, which, we are truly sensible, is at this time peculiarly necessary, to give weight to our deliberations, to establish the prosperity, and to maintain its true lustre, the reputation of this country.

And while we on our part are faithfully executing the trust reposed in us, by endeavouring to the utmost of our power to promote their good ends, we trust that all who live under this happy constitution will be convinced how indispensably it is their duty to pay that obedience to the laws, and just reverence to lawful authority, by which alone their own rights can be preserved, and the distinguished blessings which they enjoy above all other nations, be rendered secure and permanent.

N EW - L O N D O N, March 2. John Winthrop, Esq; of this Town, has found among a great Number of ancient Papers, left by his Predecessors, the Earl of Warwick's Deed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, &c. as also the Deed of the said Lords to the first English Settlers in Connecticut. As the Lands included in this Deed expressly extend to the South-Sea, and the Charter of this Colony is predicated upon this Deed, it may now be difficult to assign any just reason why we should not own, protect, and improve so immensely valuable an inheritance, purchased and procured by our ancestors, at a great Expence.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 21. Extract of a Letter from Bristol, dated Dec. 30, 1769.

"The Ministry have assured some Persons in the American Trade, that so far as the King's Servants can promote the Repeal of the Duties on Tea, Paper, Glass and Paints, they will, so that the Spring Trade to the Colonies shall not be lost."

N E W - Y O R K, March 29. On Saturday last, a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the following Address.

To the HONOURABLE CADWALLADER COLDEN, Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America.

The ADDRESS of the President and Members of the CORPORATION of the Chamber of Commerce, of the City of New-York.

May it please your Honour,

WE the President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, sensible of your Honour's Desire to encourage every Measure that may tend to promote the Interest of the Colony; take this earliest Opportunity of returning you our sincere Thanks for the Royal Charter with which you have been pleased to invest us. And we entertain the most grateful Sense of the Confidence thereby reposed in us by Government.

The important Light in which your Honour views this Institution, has been abundantly evinced by that Readiness so conspicuously manifest in every Part of your Conduct from our first Application, to its last happy Conclusion.

The Merchants are now, by your Honour's Favour, enabled to execute many Plans of Trade, which, as Individuals, they could not before accomplish; and we flatter ourselves, many and great Advantages will result to this Colony from their Incorporation.

We beg Leave to assure your Honour, that our utmost Ambition is, to approve ourselves useful Members of the Community, submissive to the Laws, zealous for the Support of Government and our happy Constitution, and firmly attached to our most gracious Sovereign; and that we will exert ourselves on all Occasions, to promote the general Interest of the Colony, and the Commerce of this City in particular: That the Utility of the Institution,

tion, and the World equally applauded by them.

Signed by

To which his Honour following

Gentlemen,

I Return you most sincerely

obliging Address.

The extensive Properties

of the Merchants of the

Colonies of Loyalty, afford

your Zeal in the Suppor

of the happy Constitution;

will, at all Times have

ence, by promoting that

which is essential to the

Liberties of the Subjects.

I ardently wish Success

adopted to increase the

advantage the Prosperity

Fort-George, New-York

March 24th, 1770.

Last Sabbath being the A

detestable STAMP ACT, on

displayed on HAMDEN-H

opposite to it:—A Com

Freeholders and Freemen of

the Americas, by a de

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they sat down to Dinner, t

then Number to dine with

ber in the New-Gaol, who

provided: After both Com

was appointed to send two

of the Dinners, to the

which was received with

loyal and patriotic Toasts w

1. The KING.—2. The

and all the Royal Family—

names fully enjoy the British

just a sense of the bleſſed
Majesty, too tender a
subjects, not to rejoice
given by the other great
majesty, that the preſent
part where the ſecurity,
may make it neceſſary.

We have the fulleſt
ever be unmindful of
erve, with great ſatiſfaction
to the general intereſt,
not to acknowledge
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of peace.
Majesty's endeavours to
to a just ſense of their
neceſſity. The ſtate of
undoubtedly well deſerted;
and no endeavours
like eſſential proviſions
carried on in ſome of
irreconcilable to every
to the intereſt of the
in the colonies, and
highest legal authority
to ſubvert the founda-
tions.

we will with the utmost
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gratitude that the well-
known object of your
rule of your actions,
offer to your Majesty
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that we will ſear
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March 2.
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affin any ſolid Reaſon
improve so immeſſively
procured by our An-

March 21.
4 Dec. 30, 1769.
ersons in the Amer-
Servants can pro-
Paper, Glafs and
Trade to the Colo-

March 29.
of the Chamber
or the Lieutenant
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DEN, Esq;
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overnment and
attached to our
we will exert
the general
commerce of this
ity of the Insti-

tution, and the Wisdom of its Founder may be
equally applauded by the lateſt Poſterity.
Signed by Order of the Chamber;
John Cruger, President.
To which his Honour was pleaſed to return the
following ANSWER.

Gentlemen,
I return you moſt ſincere Thanks for this very
obliging Addreſs.

The extenſive Property of ſo conſiderable a Body
of the Merchants of this City, united with Princi-
ples of Loyalty, afford the ſtrongeſt Assurance of
you Zeal in the Support of Government, and our
happy Conſtitution; while your good Example
will, at all Times have the moſt favourable Influ-
ence, by promoting that due Obedience to the Laws,
which is eſſential to the Security of the Rights and
Liberties of the Subject.

I ardently wish Succeſs to this Institution, ſo well
adopted to increase the Trade and Opulence, and
advance the Proſperity of the Colony.

Fort-George, New-York,

March 24th, 1770.

Last Sabbath being the Anniversary of the Repeal of the
detestable STAMP ACT, on Monday Morning Colours were
displayed on HAMDEN-HALL and the LIBERTY POLE
oppoſite to it:—A Company of about 300 Gentlemen,
Freeholders and Freemen of this City (real Friends to Liberty)
met at the former, in order to celebra te that memorabile
Deliverance from the Chains which had been forged for
the Americans, by a designing and depouſe Miniftry.—A
decent and plentiful Entertainment was provided. Before
they ſat down to Dinner, the Company-nominated Ten of
their Number to dine with Capt. McDougal, at his Chamber
in the New-Gaol, where a ſuitable Dinner was also
provided: After both Companies had dined, a Committee
was appointed to ſend two Barrels of Beer and what was
left of the Diners, to the poor Prisoners in the Gaol,
which was received with great Thanks. The following
loyal and patriotic Toaſts were drank.

1. The KING.—2. The QUEEN, Prince of WALES,
and all the Royal Family.—3. May the American Colonies
fully enjoy the British Conſtitution.—4. The Right
Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, and the Province.—5. Great
Britain and her Colonies.—6. The ſpirited Houſe of burgesses in Virginia; in 1765 and 1769.—7. The Ninety-two
patriotic Rou-Révolters of the Maſſachusetts, and our ſu-
ſering brether in that Colony.—8. The Asſembly on the
Continent, that have nobly refuſed to comply with the
Mutiny ACT.—9. All the Friends of America, in Great
Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.—10. May a Conſtitutional
Union ever exiſt between Great Britain and her Colonies.—11. May the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, never
want a Proteſtant Heir to rule the British Empire.—12.
May the Deſigns of the Enemies of the British Empire,
ever be defeated.—13. The immortal Memory of William
the Third, and the glorious Revolution.—14. Unanimity
to the Colonies to the lateſt Poffterity.—15. The LIBERTY
of the P R E S S.—16. John Wilkes, Esq; for his noble
Struggles in the Caufe of Liberty.—17. Captain ALEX-
ANDER M'DOUGALL, who has nobly flood forth in its
Deſence.—18. The Freedom of Elections.—19. The Sup-
porters of the Bill of Rights.—20. A Continuance of the
Non-Importation Agreement, until the Revenue ACTs are
repealed.—21. Proſperity to the Trade and Manufactures
of America.—22. Unanimity among all the Sons of Liberty
in America, and Perverſe in the glorious Caufe.—23.
The Navy and Army.—24. Lord Chatham.—25. Lord
Camden.—26. General Conway.—27. Colonel Barre.—28.
The preſent patriotic Lord Mayor of London.—29. Mr.
Burke.—30. General PAOLI.—31. The Pennsylvania
FARMER.—32. The Memory of John Hampden, Esq;—
33. The Memory of Algernon Sidney, Esq;—34. Doctor
Lucas, the Patriot of Ireland.—35. All the Sufferers for
the Caufe of Liberty.—36. The celebrated Female Hiſto-
rian, Mrs. M'Auley.—37. The Memory of Andrew Hamilton,
Esq; who undauntedly advocated the Caufe of John
Peter Zenger.—38. Zenger's Jury, who regardleſs of the
Directions of the Court, refuſed to bring in a ſpecial Ver-
dict, and acquited the Prisoner.—39. A total Abolition
of the Star-Chamber Doctrine of Libels, as held up in the
Trials of Zenger, Mead and Penn.—40. Conuincion to all
Informers, but ſuch as contribute to the Salvation of their
Country.—41. More public Virtue and Integrity, and leſs
Venality throughout the British Empire.—42. The Memory
of the Scotch Barons, in the Reign of Robert the First.—
43. The Memory of our late worthy Governor Sir HENRY
MOORE.—44. The Committee for inſpecting the Non-
Importation Agreements in all the Colonies.—45. The
DAY.

The Day was celebrated with great Joy and Decency.—
A little before Sun-set, the Company from Hamden-Hall,
joined by a Number of People in the Fields, went with
Music playing, and Colours flying, to the New-Gaol, where
they ſaluted Capt. McDougal, with three Cheers, which
were anſwered in like Manner by the Company within.
He thanked them for this Mark of their Reſpect, in a ſhort
Address thro' the Gates of the Window of the Middle Story.
After this they proceeded to the Liberty Pole, and as the
Sun was ſetting, haul'd down the Flag displayed on it; and
from thence marched down Chapel-Street, to the Coffee-
House, and up the Broad-Way, to the Liberty Pole, where
one of the Company desired them to diſperſe, and each
Man to retire; which they immeſſively did. And thus
cloſed the Day, to the great Satisfaction of all preſent.

On Saturday laſt the 24th Inst. being the 45th Day of
Capt. McDougal's Imprisonment, a Number of Gentlemen,
real Friends to American Liberty, waited on him
at his Chamber, and dined with him.—The ſame Day 45
Gentlemen, belonging to the Chamber of Commerce in
this City, waited on his Honour the Lieut. Governor, and
returned him their Thanks for granting them Letters of Incorporation.

We have undoubted Intelligence from Dutchess County,
that an elderly Woman there, who has many Years paſt,
been troubled with the Stone in the Bladder, about ten
Days ago voided naturally, a Stone four Inches long and
four Inches round, which weighed full ten Ounces, and
that ſhe is like to do well after it.

The following is an Extract of a Letter lately from
Tobago.—“Tobago is ſetting with a Rapidity little expected,
or ſcarce to be thought of. Its Situation ſo near, and in ſome
Parts being in ſight of the Spanish Main, makes it the moſt

Key to all the Spanish Main, and in Caſe of a Rapture with that
Nation, it muſt be an Objec of moſt Importance, in the Eye
of the Britiſh Miniftry, the Rendezvous of our Navy in theſe
Seas, and the Island in theſe Seas too, where private Property
will be moſt ſecure.”

Sunday the 16th Regiment of his Majefty's Troops,
ſome Time quartered here, embarked on board a Number
of Transports bound for Pernicola.

Mr H O L T,

WEN People have the Effrontry to publish and en-
deavour to imposta on the Public, the moſt notorious
Falshoods for Truth, they muſt now and then (tho' they
often escape unnoticed) expect to be contradicte, which
is now intended, as to a few Aſſertions in Mr. Parker's laſt
Paper.

No leſs than about 300 People, are ſaid to
have met at Hamden-Hall, on Monday the 19th Instant;
whereas there were no more, including Gentlemen, Free-
holders, Freemen and Boys, who dined and paid for their
Dinner, than about 145.

The firſt and ſecond Toaſt which thoſe loyal Sons of Li-
berty officially drank, as appears from a printed Copy of
them for the Day, were, firſt. May the American Colonies
fully enjoy the British Conſtitution. 2d. The King, as the
Head and Preserver of the Conſtitution. The Tranſposition
and Alteration of theſe two Toaſts, may poſſibly not have
been calculated to anſwer any particular Purpose; but it
reſembles too cloſely their Fraud and Dicit, and verſes
that,

“If the Outside's but guarded, they care not a Pin;

“How rotten and hollow the Heart is within!”

The Chamber of Commerce too, muſt be lugged in to
give a Sanction to their dirty Politicks.—On Saturday
laſt the 24th Instant, being the 45th Day of Captain
M'Dougal's Imprisonment, a Number of Gentlemen,
real Friends to American Liberty, waited on him at his
Chamber, and dined with him. The ſame Day 45 Gentlemen,
belonging to the Chamber of Commerce, in this City,
waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and returned
him their Thanks, for granting them Letters of Incorporation.

—A d —d —. There were only 38 Members of the
Chamber of Commerce, who waited on his Honour the Lieut.
Governor on that Occasion; and the Public may reſly on it
as a moſt undoubted Fact, that out of 73 Members, of
which the Chamber of Commerce at preſent conſists, elected
without Regard to Party or Prejudice, as Persons promi-
ſeuſly offered; there are not above 14 or 15 of them, at moſt,
who do not heartily diſlike Mr. M'Dougal, as an empty,
inſignificant, ſelf-conceited im-pot Body, utterly in-
capable of writing the ſtandofous Paper laid to his Charge,
alho' he may have been the Publisher of it.

Let the FACTION who compiled it for him, magnify his
Abilities, boast of his 45 Virgins, of 45 Years old, and
admit him for having nobly flood forth in the Defence of Liberty;
tho' he never appeared at all with any of its Voitaries, in a
Time of Danger, ſave only once, when they were about
burning the Effigy of G —r B —, which he endeavoured
to prevent, by turning I —r. Let them aſcribe
to their Hero, a Thousand Virtues and Qualifications he
never poſſeſſed; they may perhaps anſwer the Purpose of
rendering him in ſome Degree popular, in the other Colonies; where
every Thing contained in a News Paper may be im-
plicitly believed; but in this City he is too well known, to
have many more Advocates amongst the Inhabitants, than in
the ſame Proportion it is his Misfortune to be honoured with
amongſt the Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

* Virginia Resolves no longer Trefon. † Not admissible as a
Toaſt at Hamden-Hall, becaue he once propoſed to the Asſembly,
an Act to regulate the Pradice of the L —w.

Mr. H O L T,

Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper.

I was greatly ſurprized and aſtoniſhed, on reading your
laſt Journal, to find there is fo little regard to the ſacred
Laws of Truth, and want of Reverence for the holy Scrip-
ture, that at the Expence of both, a Man ſhould proſtitute
his Pen to deceiving the Public in order to render others odious,
not only to their fellow citizens, but to the world. This was evidently the Design of the false and impious
Wretch, who published a Narrative relative to the Conduct
of 45 Virgins that paid Mr. M'Dougal a Visit on “Mon-
day the 14th Instant,” in which there is the leaſt Truth,
and moſt Falshood, of any Publication of its Coſt. I ever perufed: What I principally obiect to is, that he re-
presents the Virgins to the world, as ſo weak and profane,
as to prediſt of Mr. M'Dougal, what the holy Spirit does
of the Church of Christ, in the Second Part of the 45th
Palm, which he afferts they ſang “after having undergone
ſome ſlight alteration,” intending thereby to hold them
to the Public, as ſubjects of Ridicule, for ſuch an en-
thuſiaſtic Fondneſſ for the Patriot, as to proſtitute ſacred
Writ, in applying the Words of it to him.—Whereas the
Truth is, that on Monday the 14th Instant 28 Virgins be-
longing to the Dutch Church, went from their Catechizing,
to pay Mr. M'Dougal a Visit, and after Tea was ſerved,
ſome of the company propoſed the ſinging a Psalm and
fixed on the 28th of the Dutch Translation which was ac-
cordingly done. A Regard to injured Innocence induced me to
trouble the Public with this ſimplle State of the Matter, which
has been ſo wickedly miſrepresented. The candid Reader
may now judge, what the Narrator deserves, for wilfully
ſlanders his Neighbours, and not ſatisfied with doing that, he
muſt needs irreverently add to his Wickedneſſ (Satan
like *) by adopting the ſacred Words of Inspiration, to
ſerve his diabolical Purpose. Let this Wretch remember
that the lying Lips are an abomination to the Lord, † and that
if he continues in this his Wickedneſſ, the Vengeance of
God await him from which the Party he endeavours to
ſerve by his Falshood and Profanation, will be unable to
ſave him.

* Matt. VI. 3. † Prov. XII. 29.

SAYS Thomas to John, I remember the Time
When Liberty bloom'd, and appear'd in her Prime;
When her Standard ſe rear'd in our then happy Land,
And her Sons were united and made brave Stand,
To ſupport their just Rights, when they join'd Hand in Hand.

But why have ſo many late turn'd their Coats,

And why ſuch a wonderful Change in their Nots,

And truſſing theſe Heroes who menace our Throats?

The Reaſon, quoth John, my good Friend is too plain,

'Tis becaue they're diſvided by Party and Spleen;

And though ripe for deſtroying each other, Polis Joy,

They'd much rather the Soldiers ſhould Murder than they.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

Last Saturday Night, about 11 o'Clock, 14 or 15 Soldiers

were ſeen about the Liberty Pole in this City, which one of them

had aſcended, with an intent to take off and carry away the Top-

ſtaſt and Vane, as ſoon as they were diſcovered, 5 or 6 young Men,

who were accidentally crossing the Green at that Time, made up
towards the Pole, to ſee what they were about; but they were im-
mediately attacked and driven off the Green by the Soldiers; who
finding they were diſcovered, and being apprehenſed, that the In-
habitants would be alarmed, they made off.—Soon after, ſome
Persons went into Town, and acquainted their Friends with the
Proceedings of the Soldiers; upon which 14 or 15 Persons came
up to the Green, and going to the Pole, were there surrounded by
about 40 or 50 Soldiers, with their Cutlifes drawn; upon which
4 or 5 of them retreated to the Houſe of Mr. Bicker, and were
followed by Part of the Soldiers, who immediately ſailed out for
the Soldiers from the Barracks; upon which they were joined by
a very conſiderable Body that came over the Barrack Fence.—

Mr. Bicker ſeeing himſelf and Family in Danger, and expofed
to the Infuſts of a licentious and brutal Soldier, fled with
his Bayonet fixed, determined to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity,
and declared he would ſhoot the firſt Man who ſhould attempt to enter; they ſeveral Times attempted to force the door,
the upper door being open, which Mr. Bicker's left foot, by
fixing the Point of his Bayonet againſt it, while they kept cutting and
hacking the barrel of the Gun, in attempting to cut him down
with their Cutlifes,—but he ſoon after got the upper door ſtud
and bared; upon which they ſtrive to break open the Front Windows
(which were also ſtud, one of which they forced open, broke
the Pains of Glass and cut all the Frame to Pieces, in order to
get into the Houſe.—Some People who were in the Houſe, fearing
the imminent Danger to which Mr. Bicker and his Family
were expoſed, got out the back Way, and ran to alarm the Ci-
tizens; The Chapel Bell was immediately rung, upon the bearing
of which, the Soldiers retreated precipitately.—A Number of the
Citizens were up all Night, and under Arms, which probably pre-
vented any Mifchief being done, as they repeatedly ſwore they would
ſet fire to the Houſe, and burn or defray every Person in it.—Col.

Robertſon, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, repaired to the
Barracks, as ſoon as he had Notice of the Disturbance; he immediately
order'd the Sentinel, to be confined, and remained up all Night, to
prevent any further Mifchief being done; and as a Number of the
Inhabitants nightly guarded the Pole, till the Transports with
the Soldiers were ſailed.—They were disappointed in effeſting
their Deſigns againſt it, altho' they poſitively ſwore they would
carry off ſome Part of it with them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRÉE.

Sloop Charles-Town, Whetſea, from South Carolina. Brig
Briton, Parſon, Hispaniola.

OUTWARD.—Sloop Sally, Schermeghorn, for South Caro-
lina; Pretty Polly, Bruxer, Jamaica; General Gage, Col-
lard, Rhode-Island.

CLEARED.—Brig Diana, Willton, to Belfast and Cambria-
town. Sloop Mary Lawton, from Boston; Hope, Clagburn, and
Mary, Willton, Plymouth, N. E. Dolphus, Bates, and
Hannah, Griffiſh, from Jamaica; Ph

POET'S CORNER.

VANITATIS VITÆ!

How gay at first life's cheerful dawn
Attracts our ravish'd sight;
Whilst on its flowery fields are drawn
Fair scenes of soft delight?
Whoo joy alert, we swift afield,
With trifling baubles please'd;
On such our youthful fancies bend,
By those our wants are eas'd.
Next learning, with majestic ports,
Allures us to her side;
With ardour we her fav'rous courts,
Neglecting ought beside.
Thro' ev'ry maze we boldly stray,
And ransack all her bower;
In toilsome studies spend each day,
Yet panting, sigh for more!
On manhood's flags we next appear,
And think to roll in joy;
But oh! how oft sharp woes sever
Our darling hopes defray?
Ten thousand crosses round us rise;
Misfortune's meagre train:
With Gorgon horrors frights our eyes,
And fills our souls with pain.
Thro' thorny paths that forc'd to go,
With grief we journey on;
Lamenting at each pungent throe,
That e'er our lives began.
Too soon we find that all those joys,
For which life's flame we waste,
Are but delusive empty joys,
Which vanish e'er we taste.
Next boasty age, with wrinkl'd brow,
Spoils ev'ry pleasing sense;
Our youthful spirits cease to flow,
And sink to indolence.
The gout, the dropy, stone, and rheumy,
With ev'ry torturing pain;
Our strength and faculties consume,
While help's ineas'd in vain.
So, when death's awful king appears,
We all no pow'r to save;
But meet his darts, devoid of fears,
And court the gloomy grave.
Then who would alk life? Painful doon!
The seeming joys invite,
When we rest, they jade, how soon!
And woe succeeds delight.
Let virtue then our pilot prove,
Thro' the bard toilsome way;
Then we'll like autumn's spoils remove,
And gently glide away.

W. W.

THE VERY BEST BOHEA TEA, TO BE SOLD, BY CORS A and BULL,

Between Beckman's and Peck's Slip, at 5/6 per lb.
FOUR Lots in the Provincial
Patent, No. 27, 43, 70, and 89, the whole containing
1000 Acres. To be sold, by public Auction, at the
Merchant's Coffee-House, on Monday the 30th April, at 12
o'Clock. A good Title will be given by us the Subscribers,
Affigines to the Estate of Teunis Corfa.

JOSEPH BULL,
HUGH VAN KLEEK,

STOLEN out of Col. Robertson's
House, some wearing Apparel, among other Things, a
Crimson Velvet Waistcoat, and a Pair of white Cloth
Breeches. At the same Time was taken away, a Silver
Milk Pot, with a Crest and Motto; the Crest is a Hand
supporting the Crown, the Motto, *Vertutis Gloria Meret.*
If any of these have fallen into the Hands of honest Persons,
they are entreated to call upon Col. Robinson, who
very thankfully will give them the Charges, or the full Value.
The Intent of this Notice, being to discover, or guard
against the Thief, rather than to recover the Goods.

20 23 Morrison, March 18th, 1770.

FERDINAND,

A large, able fine shaped Stallion,
near seventeen Hands high, of
the Spanish Breed, and of brown bay
Colour: Will serve Mares the ensuing
Season, at Morristown, in the County
of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; for
the sum of Three Pounds Proclamation,
and a Dollar to the Groom. If the Mares don't prove with
foal this Season, they may be served again next Spring, for
the sum of Two Pounds.—Good Pasture for Mares, at a
reasonable Rate.

20— MICHAEL KEARNY.

Ten Pounds Reward.

UN-away from the Subscriber, living in Westnaw-
Mill Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on
the 5th Day of this instant March, two indentured Servants,
viz. John Scolley, born in Scotland, about 23 Years of Age,
very much pock-marked, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, wore an old
white Jacket, brown under Jacket, coarse grey Cloth Breeches
and old Shoes, with clear Buckles. William Moore, born in
England, about 25 Years old, full faced and fresh coloured,
a thick lump of a Fellow; wore a coarse Sheeps grey and
white Jacket, white Flannel under Jacket, and coarse grey
Cloth Breeches; about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high; they both
wore their Hair tied behind, and passed through Part of
the Jersey, with Cockades in their Hats, and said they were
Recruits. Moore was seen in this City: As they are artful
Fellows, they will perhaps change their Apparel, and Scolley
will forge a Pass. Whoever takes up said Servants, and
executes them, so as their master may get them again, shall re-
ceive the above Reward of Ten Pounds for both, or Five
for each, paid by me

20 23 ROBERT CONNAUGHEY.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO BE SOLD at a public Vendue, on the 5th Day of April, or any Time before a private Sale;

THE grist mills, houses, lands, wood
lands, and salt meadow, belonging to Abraham Schenk, situate,
lying, and being in Bullock, King's County. There is about 40
or 50 acres of land and meadow, and also about 12 acres of wood
land; there is on it a fine grist mill, with three pair of stones in
very good order for business; a large dwelling house, six rooms on
a floor; a kitchen, wash-house, and smoke-house, a good barn,
and two young orchards, all grafted of the best fruit; also about
thirteen acres of land, lying in Newtown, whereof three acres is
wood land, also about three acres of moving ground. There will
also be sold horses, cattle, waggon, riding chairs, and sundry other
things. And also will be sold on Thursday the 25th of said month,
on the premises, or at private sale any time before, the grist mill,
with two pair of stones, belonging to said Abraham Schenk, standing
on the Great Wappinger's Creek, in the Nine-Parts, with
about seventy acres of land; the mills are lately built, and in
very good order for business: A very fine situation for a country store,
a large shop-built on purpose for that business: And also is to
be sold at private sale, a fine saw mill, with several tracts of
pine land belonging to it; the saw mill rents now for about eighty
pounds a year, to be paid in boards. And also two tracts of land,
the one containing about 900 acres, and the other 300 acres. And
also a neck of land called Lawrence's Neck, containing about 1400
acres, whereof 600 acres is salt meadow, lying in Shrewsbury, at
a place called Tom's River; a fence of about a mile long, will
fence in the whole neck, where two hundred head of cattle may
be kept both winter and summer, and as many more sheep. And
also one tract of land of 3000 acres, in the Susquehanna patent.
Whoever inclines to purchase any of the said mills or lands, before
the day of sale, may apply to Abraham Schenk, Folkert Folkerts,
or John Lefferts, in King's County; Abraham P. Lott, Peter
Remsen, or Henry Remsen, junr. in New-York; or Peter Schenk,
of Somerset County, in New-Jersey.

WANTED,
A Young Man that understands
waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation.
Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying
to the Printer.

18 22 New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all
whom it may concern, that Joseph Sack, jun. late
of the City of New-York, Surgeon, intends to make Application
to the General Assembly of the Province of New-
Jersey, at their next Session, to be discharged from his Cre-
ditors, in Consequence of an Adjustment made in New-York,
of his Estate, in October 1769.

18 22

American Red Clover Seed,
OF the last Season's growth; also
a few Casks of good Whale Oil, to be sold, by
THOMAS PEARL SALL,

18 22

TO BE SOLD, at public Ven-
due peremptorily on the first Day of March 1770 (if
not disposed of at private Sale before that Time) the Six
undertitled Lots, situated in Old-Town, on the South
Side of Staten Island, and bounding on the public Road,
leading to Perth Amboy, viz.

One containing 1/2 Acres, another 54, another 140, another
54, another 64, and the other 42 Acres, all in good Fence,
well water'd and very convenient for the New-York, Mar-
ket, being within a Mile of the Landing.—In the ran-
ning out of said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing as
equally as possible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may
appear by a Map of the whole, to be seen at the Resi-
dence of James Lawrence, John Burt Ling, or Joseph Alli-
cock, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given by
Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises,
and of whom may be known the Conditions of Sale.

The SALE of

CHARLES JANDINE's Land on
Staten-Island, which was to have been on the first
Instant, is put off (on Account of the bad Weather that
Day) 'till Monday the 2d of April next, at public VEN-
DUE, provided it is not disposed of at private Sale, be-
fore that Time. Should it remain unsold after that Day,
the whole will be to LETT; and in that Case, all the
Stock, together with the Farming Utensils, will be sold at
public Sale.

N. B. It was omitted in the Description given of the said
Land in the public Papers, that there are Salt Meadows be-
longing to and adjoining the said Land.

18 22

Toland, (in Connecticut) March 2, 1770.

Ten Dollars Reward.

UN-AWAY the night after the first inst. from the sub-
scriber in Toland, an apprentice boy, named Uriah
Cross, about as years of age, five feet and four inches high,
thick set, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand
something withered, a scar on the same, and another on his
left elbow; had with him when he went away, a great coat,
a strait bodied coat, and a loose vest, all grey homespun
kersey; a black serge vest, two ditto wove with a wale, striped,
one red and blue cross-bar'd with white, the other blue
and white; a check'd linen shirt, a woollen ditto, two pair
of blue stockings, a pair of new shoes, and a pair of sheep-
skin breeches. Whoever takes up said apprentice and
executes him, in any of his Majesty's, gaols, or returns him to
his master, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all necessary
charges paid by me.

ADONIRAN GRANT.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying off said
apprentice, on penalty of the law.

18 22

Twenty Dollars Reward.

UN-away on Thursday the 8th of November, 1769,
from the subscriber, then at New-York, a Scotch in-
dented servant man, named John Southerland, about 37
years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, short brown hair, pale
fallow complexion, occasioned by sickness he lately had in
the West-Indies; has been a soldier, and wounded in the
thigh with a ball, the scar of which may be seen; is much
addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Indies, em-
ployed in the farming business.—Had on when he went away,
a check'd shirt, a pair of Russia drab breeches or oznaburg
trowsers, black stockings, English made shoes, pinchbeck
buckles, an oldish brown under waistcoat, a short blue one
lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow trimm'd
boy's felt hat. He also carried off with him the following
clothes, with which he was sent to a washerwoman, viz.
Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of
white cotton stockings, one or two pairs of oznaburg, and
two pair check'd trowsers, one or two white frocks, two or
three check'd, and four ruffled shirts, one or two of which
were mark'd on the flap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow
stain.—All persons to whom any of the said goods may be
off'er'd for sale, or who may afterwards discover them, are
desir'd to stop them, and the said servant; and whoever de-
livers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-
York, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable
charges. All masters of vessels and others, are hereby
warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the said servant,
as they will answer it at their peril.

17 22 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

To be SOLD,
By PETER THOMPSON,

At PECK'S SLIP,
O A R S.—Tar.—Turpentine.—
Spirits of Turpentine.—Castile Soap.—Brandy.—
Sugar.—Arrack, and Cotton, &c. &c.

S HRUB of the best Quality
and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for mak-
ing Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in
Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's
Wharf.

68—

SUPPL

Mr. H. O. L. T.
Please to give the follo
Thurday's Paper.

Extract of a Letter fro
Town, South-Caroli
dated February 22d

SIR.

OUR Favou
did not reach
Instant, and
Power to re

give you the Information
bers of our Commons
for near Fifty Years pa
in the Manner prefec
graph of our Election
the Year 1726; and as
Mode the Preference,
been made, since the pa
duce any other; and as
least Rioting and Confu
a great deal of ill Blood
an Opportunity of makin
Representatives, without
Wealthy, there certainly
I think it can be object
as depend more upon the
fluence they have over t
their personal merit. He
Election in our Mother c
perhaps, be now compa
ments made on our Libe
try and Parliament.

We observe with Conce
you, and fear the imprud
sibly has taken, in ma
Military, will be attende
to the common Cause, as
Grant for that Purpose, in
the grand Point, for v
contending. I am per
tread in their Steps here
ple will not be followed in

* And for preventing Frauds
is possible. It is hereby enacted by
the Names of the Electors, for
House of Assembly, shall be ta
roll for that Purpose, provided
or other Persons appointed for
ent any Person's voting twice
the Manner of their voting that
that is to say, each Person qual
lected, shall put into a Box, by
pared for that Purpose, by the
Persons as above directed, a
wherein is written the Names
votes for, and to which Paper
obliged to subscribe his Name;
two or more Papers with Persons
bers of Assembly, be found wri
Person's Name, be found wri
ought to be voted for, all and ev
shall be invalid and of no effect
who after all the Papers and Vo
entered as aforesaid, shall have the Majority of Vo
ed and declared to be Members of
House of Assembly, so as they be
directed.

LOND
Dec. 12. A plan is in agi
duct of a general officer of a
making a reform throughou
army, whereby a considerab
to the nation, as well as to fo
tage to the colonels and othe
ment.

Some letters have lately
tween this country and the
it is said, give surprising lig

By a gentleman just arrived
are informed, that since the pa
ed on the Barbary coast, the
plentifully supplied with fresh
large fowl may be bought th
pence halfpenny Sterling.

The young Chevalier (as
called, though verging toward
ged with his bottle, and atta
Lorrain girl, that he confide
kingdoms much inferior to hi

A letter from Carlisle inform
known gentleman, and a bea
who had eloped from her frie
been married at Edinburgh, re
on horseback were both unfortu
they were attempting to cross
Bou,

ED, it understands good Recommendation, encouragement, by apply-
18 21

given, to all Joseph Sacket, jun. late intends to make Application to the Province of New-York, to be discharged from his Credit made in New-York,
19 22

lover Seed, growth; also Oil, to be sold, by A R S A L L,
18 21

at public Ven- Day of March 1770 (if
ore that Time) the Sig-
d-Town, on the South
on the public Road,

54, another 240, another 240, and
the New-York, Mar-
ning.—In the run-
taken in dividing as
and Meadows, as may
be seen at the Ren-
Ling, or Joseph Alli-
Title will be given by
living on the Premises,
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E's Land on
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the bad Weather that
next, at public VEN-
at private Sale, be-
sold after that Day,
in that Cafe, all the
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are Salt Meadows be-
d. 18 21

icut) March 2, 1770.

reward.

self inst. from the sub-
boy, named Uriah
and four inches high,
hair, his left hand
and another on his
ent away, a great coat,
all grey home-spun
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white, the other blue
cullen ditto, two pair
and a pair of sheep-
apprentice and fel-
ols, or returns him to
ard, and all necessary
IN RAM GRANT.
bid carrying off said
18 21

Reward.

of November, 1769,
York, a Scotch in-
tuckland, about 37
nt brown hair, pale
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reaches or oznaburg
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white frocks, two or
one or two of which
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said goods may be
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t; and whoever de-
the Exchange in New-
ward, and all reason-
others, are hereby
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L. GUSTINE, jun.

MPSON,

irpintine,—
Soap,—Brandy,—
—

st Quality
uice, fit for mak-
st Tent Wine in
MB, on Cruger's
68—

arts of Printing
re inserted for
0.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1421.

[THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1770.]

Mr. H O L T.

Please to give the following a Place in your next Thursday's Paper.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Charles-
Town, South-Carolina, to a Friend in this City,
dated February 22d 1770.

S I R.

OUR Favour of the 10th of January, did not reach me sooner, than the 8th Instant, and for want of an Opportunity, I have not 'till now, had it in my Power to return you an Answer; and give you the Information you desire. The Members of our Commons' House of Assembly have, for near Fifty Years past, been elected by Ballot, in the Manner prescribed in the inclosed Paragraph * of our Election Law, which was passed in the Year 1726; and as a Proof that we give this Mode the Preference, no Attempt has ever been made, since the passing of that Act, to introduce any other; and as it is attended with the least Rioting and Confusion, and is a Pervention of a great deal of ill Blood, and gives the Electors an Opportunity of making a free Choice of their Representatives, without being over-awed by the Wealthy, there certainly cannot be a better; and I think it can be objected to by such men only, as depend more upon their Opulence, for the influence they have over the Electors, than upon their personal merit. Had this been the Mode of Election in our Mother country, we should not, perhaps, be now complaining of the Encroachments made on our Liberties, by a corrupt Ministry and Parliament.

We observe with Concern, the Divisions amongst you, and fear the imprudent Step which your Assembly has taken, in making Provision for the Military, will be attended with no Advantage to the common Cause, as they have by their late Grant for that Purpose, in some Measure given up the grand Point, for which we have been contending. I am persuaded we shall not tread in their Steps here, and hope their Example will not be followed in any of the Provinces.

* And for preventing Frauds in all Elections, as much as possible. It is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Names of the Electors, for Members of the Commons House of Assembly, shall be fairly entered in a Book or roll for that Purpose, provided by the Church Wardens, or other Persons appointed for managing Elections, to prevent any Person's voting twice at the same Election; and the Manner of their voting shall be as herein after directed, that is to say, each Person qualified to vote as is above directed, shall put into a Box, Glass or sheet of Paper, prepared for that Purpose, by the Church Wardens, or other Persons as above directed, a Piece of Paper roll'd up, wherein is written the Names of the Representatives he votes for, and to which Paper the Elector shall not be obliged to subscribe his Name; and if upon the Scrutiny two or more Papers with Persons written thereon for Members of Assembly, be found roll'd up together, or more Person's Names, be found written in any Paper than ought to be voted for, all and every such Paper or Papers, shall be invalid and of no effect; and that those Persons, who after all the Papers and Votes are delivered in, and entered as aforesaid, shall be found (upon the Scrutiny made) to have the Majority of Votes, are and shall be deemed and declared to be Members of the succeeding Commons House of Assembly, so as they be qualified as is herein after directed.

L O N D O N,
Dec. 12. A plan is in agitation, under the conduct of a general officer of acknowledged skill, for making a reform throughout every corps in the army, whereby a considerable saving will accrue to the nation, as well as some particular advantage to the colonels and other officers in the regiments.

Some letters have lately been intercepted between this country and the Papal See, that will, it is said, give surprising lights into political affairs.

By a gentleman just arrived from Gibraltar, we are informed, that since the ports have been opened on the Barbary coast, the garrison has been plentifully supplied with fresh provisions, that a large fowl may be bought there for about two-pence halfpenny Sterling.

The young Cheveller (as he is emphatically called, though verging towards fifty) is so engrossed with his bottle, and attached to his petite Lorraine girl, that he considers the conquest of kingdoms much inferior to his present pursuits.

A letter from Carlisle informs us, that an unknown gentleman, and a beautiful young lady, who had eloped from her friends in London, and been married at Edinburgh, returning from thence on horseback were both unfortunately drowned, as they were attempting to cross the river Euse, near Bonas.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars of lady Betty Germain's Will.

I bequeath to Lady Vere, 20,000l.

To Lord George Sackville, 2,000l.

N. B. Lord George also gets the Drayton estate, and is to take the name of Germaine, pursuant to the will of Sir John Germaine.

To Lady Catharine Beauclerc, 1000l. and one of her best diamond rings.

To the Earl Berkley a gold cup.

To Mr. Berkley, 500l.

To the Countess of Graaard, 3000l.

To lady Cravan, 300l.

To the Countess Temple, 500l. for a ring.

She also wills, that all her fine diamonds, plate, &c. shall be sold; and the produce, with the residue of the personal estate, be equally divided among Lord and Lady Vere, and Lord Georg Sackville. And if it should so happen, that Lord George, or his only son, should succeed to the title and estate of Dorset, then, and in that case, his share to return to Lord Vere's Family.

An evening paper of yesterday says, the marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with Lady Waldgrave is now publicly known. They have apartments at Windsor Castle, where she is addressed by her new title.

Extract of a letter from Derry, Nov. 20.

"On the 5th of this month, our bishop delivered a warm and pathetic discourse on the subject of the day: The mayor and corporation were so much pleased with it, that they waited upon him the next day, with the thanks of the whole town. I am told that it is not long since his lordship offered the titular bishop of this place a very considerable sum towards building some house, where he and his congregation might perform their devotions, free from the inclemency of the weather, provided he would pray for the King and Royal Family by name, which this bigoted priest refused: Thus much is certain, that his lordship has declared publicly, that he will bestow the vacant benefices of his diocese on his curates, in proportion to the number of converts they make from popery; and it is not long since his lordship promoted an old curate, of thirty years standing, who had been very active in converting papists."

B O S T O N, February 20.

One day last week a number of patriot ladies met at the house of John Gore, Esq; of this town, when their industry at the spinning wheel was at least equal to any instance recorded in our papers.—It is principally owing to the indefatigable pains of Mr. William Molineux, and it will be said to his lasting honour, that the laudable practice of spinning is almost universally in vogue among the female children of this town; whereby they are not only useful to the community, but the poorer Sort are able in some measure to assist their parents in getting a livelihood.—The use of the spinning-wheel is now encouraged, and the pernicious practice of tea drinking equally discountenanced, by all the ladies of this town, excepting those whose husbands are Tories and friends to the American Revenue Act, and a few ladies who are Tories themselves.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 19.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston to his friend in this City, dated March 7, 1770.

"We have had a tragical scene of military execution in this town, which is unprecedented by any thing which has hitherto happened in English America, tho' perhaps it is but a prelude of what we may expect in future.—On Monday the 5th inst. we had four of our citizens shot dead by the soldiers, and numbers more wounded, the particulars of which I cannot describe minutely, but the following account of the matter may be depended on, and may a little satisfy your curiosity. There had been for several days a considerable misunderstanding between the soldiers and townsmen, begun by some trifling provocation of a soldier, at Gray's Rope-walk. Sundry squabbles ensued and resentments run high on both sides, and papers were posted up in sundry parts of the town, intimating that the soldiers intended violence to the inhabitants. Whether the soldiers posted them up is not certain, but they were signed by the soldiers of the 4th and 29th regiments, and were generally thought to be published by the soldiers.—On the fatal Monday night, the 5th inst. there was some altercation between some soldiers at the guard, before the custom house, and the inhabitants, which drew a number of people round, without any appearance of arms, or weapons of any sort, when the officer present ordered the soldiers to fire on the people, which they fully did, and killed four people outright, and wounded a number more, as aforesaid; on which the town's people set the fire bells to ringing, and run for their arms. The whole of the soldiers in town were mustered in a body before the Town-House, and the inhabitants flock'd round in great numbers and high resentment; at length the Lieut. Governor and Col. Dalrymple, agreed that the soldiers should be immediately ordered to their barracks, and the town's people should disperse for that night; which was immediately done, and the officers who commanded the firing party, were that night committed to goal. The next day a numerous Town meeting was called, in which it was demanded that all the soldiers should be immediately ordered out of town, and Col. Dalrymple engaged that he would comply with their demands, which we rely on will be done. On the same day, the soldiers who fired were committed to goal, to the number of seven or eight. —The town ordered a strong guard of their own people, who appeared and watch'd, under arms, at the Town-House and goal, on Tuesday night. No skirmishes have since ensued, and thus things stand at present, and may God give a favourable issue.—The spirit, prudence and good sense which Messrs. Hancock, Adams, Cooper, Molineux, and others discovered in their public speeches in the Town-meeting, were enough to fire any heart with a desire to become a patriot. Last Monday a few worthy citizens, who have not vanity enough to desire to be considered the most opulent ones, dined at liberty hall, where they subscribed 45 loaves of Bread, 45 pounds of beef, and 45 pints of beer, towards the relief of the debtors in the goal of this city, which were accordingly distributed amongst the most necessitous of them, who fervently wish, as well for the sake of liberty as the benefit of those who in future may suffer the severities of a goal, that the same glorious spirit of patriotism and charity may be exercised to the 45th succeeding generation.

N E W - Y O R K, March 19.

Just arrived in the sloop Bachelor, Joram Place, commander, from Pensacola, Francis Lowndes,

late mate of the schooner Britain, belonging to Mr. Athanasius Ford, merchant, of Maryland, brings the following account: That on the 5th of January 1769, they sail'd from Maryland, in the schooner Britain, John Steel, commander, bound for New-Orleans, having on board, 57 Dutch, 34 French, and 15 English passengers, and a few European goods, belonging to the owner of the said vessel; and on the 21st of February, made the land on the continent, about 10 or 15 leagues to the southward and westward of the river Mississippi, but by thick fogs, and easterly winds, were driven about 80 leagues to the southward and westward of the said river; where being entirely out of provisions and water, was on the 17th of March, forced into an inlet, a very good harbour, in which place they found two Indian families, who conducted them up the country to a Spanish fort, called Lavadeah Espiritu Santo, distance about 40 leagues from the said harbour; here they made application to captain Don Francisco Thovar, for a pass, and provisions for the said schooner, the Spanish captain immediately came down to the sea coast, accompanied by his lieutenant, a Spanish priest, and 40 or 50 soldiers, together with 4 or 50 horses, mules, &c. and ordered captain John Steel on shore with his papers and clearances for the said vessel, which he took and kept from him; and further, order'd him immediately on board, to land all the passengers, with all their goods and baggage, together with the owner's merchandize, sails, rigging and apparel; and all other materials belonging to the said vessel; and for the further performance of the above orders, he sent an officer and soldiers on board to put his commands immediately in execution. Mr. Philip Ford, our supercargo, then desired him to furnish the schooner with provisions, that he might proceed on her intended voyage; he offered him any price he should ask, and would give him any bonds he should require, on any place he had acquaintance; he likewise offer'd to remain as hostage at his fort, or any other place, should he or would go; he should choose on board, till such time as a certificate was returned of the vessel's arrival at Orleans; the priest before mention'd likewise offer'd to give gratis, a sufficient quantity of cattle to furnish the said vessel, if he would let her depart that place: All which proposals he absolutely denied; and pursuant to his first sentence, had every thing landed, with all dispatch possible; several of the passengers not being willing to assist in landing their effects, very severely got the bastinado: Every thing being landed he carried all

up to his fort, where he forced the vessel's crew and passengers to hard labour all the day, Mr. Philip Ford, our supercargo, only excepted, and obliged them to keep guard at nights, along with the soldiers of the fort. On the 22d of May, he thought proper to put the captain and mate in the stocks, and there kept them upon very short allowance for 24 days and nights, which reduced them greatly; in this melancholy manner, matters were till the 15th of June, when orders came from the governor of that province, they should be released, and the people discharged from their labour; then on or about the 11th of August, the said captain Don Francisco Thovar, compelled our supercargo, to take into his custody, his merchandise, which he was under the necessity of doing, in order to transport himself out of the province; he likewise ordered and endeavoured to force captain John Steel, to take his sails, rigging, and vessel's materials, which he the said Steel absolutely denied, as the sails were then rotten and useless, and most of the rigging lost and destroyed; likewise we were several times informed the vessel was totally lost and cut to pieces by the Indians, which was very probable, as she had been entirely deserted since the eight day April; the aforesaid captain Thovar thought proper to detain us till the 1st of September, when the captain of another fort was sent by the governor of that province to conduct us thro' the country 300 leagues, to a town called Nanketouch, on a branch of the Mississippi; we travelled this long journey on our own expence, and were 44 days in performing it; suffered greatly by the heavy rains that fell, together with the want of provisions, &c. at Nanketouch we embarked on board canoes for Orleans, at which place we arrived on the 9th of November, and laid our grievances before general O'Reilly, who took our declarations, and had them translated into Spanish, and assured us he would take all possible measures for recovering damages for the hostilities committed on the said vessel, and had dispatched a packet to the Vice Roy of Mexico for that purpose: From Orleans we came to Pensacola, and entered a protest, and made our distresses known to his Excellency Governor Dunford, who received us with great humanity, and made provision for us whilst there, likewise paid our passage to this city; we left our supercargo in Pensacola, as his Excellency and Council had, or were near upon agreeing to send a King's ship to Vera-Cruze, to demand satisfaction for the stopping and detaining the said vessel, with all other costs and charges accruing thereto, &c. &c. **FRANCIS LOWNSDEN.**

Remains for SALE, at
WILLIAM NEILSON'S STORE,
In Great Dock-Street,
A large Assortment of the following GOODS,
Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, saffron, and drab coloured shalloons; black fustians, gold and brown superfine muslins, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of striped and printed linens and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do. flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing flisks of all colours, tailors threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 twainkin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd trices and rattees; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins. &c. **16-28**

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

BRIGHT Mortise Chifels forted.
Do. Fermer Chifels forted, from 1-8 to 2 inches wide, turning Chifels.

Plain irons forted, from 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$, to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.
The above, made of the best iron, and laid with German Steel, superior in Quality and finish, and at a less Price than those imported from Great Britain; may be had both wholesale and retail, —

ABEEL and **BYVANCK'S**,
Near Coenties-Market.

Who have also to dispose of at the most reasonable Rate, a pretty large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, as also, the best Powder; a few Tierses of Rice, very cheap; Bar Iron, German Steel, Iron Pots and Kettles; Copperas, Allum, Brimstone, &c. &c. **23**

TO BE SOLD, BY
John, Thomas, & Samuel Franklin,
At their Store in Queen-Street, between Burying and Beekman's-Slip;

BEST Spermaceti Candles, warranted by the Maker, to be pure and good; a few Casks of Liverpool Ale, imported before the Non-Importation Agreement; a few Boxes of Tin Plate, — red, green and scarlet Rattinets; blue, brown, and mix'd, black Broad Cloth; English, Russia and Ravens Sail Cloth; Cordage, from 2 to 6 inches; which they will sell on the lowest Terms. **New-York, 23d March, 1770.** **19-23**

TO BE SOLD,
TWO Hundred Acres of choice Land, at the Creek that leads up to Middletown Point.
A L S O,
Another Plantation, with a House, Barn, and Kitchen, (formerly occupied by Abraham Hendricks) and a Quantity of Mowing Ground, within five Miles of Middletown Point. — Inquire of **Abraham Hendricks**, at Middletown Point, East New-Jersey. **19-22**

To be sold, wholesale or Retail.
SUPERFINE and middling broad-cloths
Superfine shalloons, and durants
The best four thread worsted breeches pieces
superfine and middling hair shags, Manchester velvets and thickets,
Best Bath coating of different colours, fine knaps.
Flannel and swanskin
Superfine kersey for riding coats, best silk twist buttons, common basket do.
Shammy gloves, worsted stockings, fine & middling buckram, worsted gartering, white number thread, cloth coloured do.
Boxes of wafers, cotton shaped for vests, double gilt buttons, metal and horn do, black serge dusky Coats and fine Irish linen Livery lace
Cotton janes, striped burdets, Clouting diaper, double allover pieces of different colours, Black and cloth coloured crape, the best taylor's shears and irons, pinchbeck shoe & knee buckles, Children's do. by the dozen
17-20
Any of the above goods, will be sold cheap for cash, by **ENNIS GRAMAM**, at the corner of Wall-street.

TO the P U B L I C.

An advertisement having appeared in Mr. Holt's New-York Journal, of Thursday last, publishing a lease for the term of nineteen years, from the first day of May next; of a dwelling house and lot of ground, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. John Devan, leather breeches maker, to be sold; together with one other dwelling house, adjoining thereto, situate on the north side of Queen-street, contiguous to the Fly market, in the said city of New-York, and that any person inclinable to purchase said lease, might hear of the conditions, by applying to John Cox, at the new-gaol, in said city. This is therefore to inform the public, that said house and lot of ground, are my property and estate in fee simple, whereof I became seized, by virtue of the last will of my father, Francis Foy, late of said city, breeches maker, deceased; and that I have not, since my father's death, or since I became seized of said premises, — convey'd, assign'd, or executed any deed, or deeds, lease or leases of said house and lot of ground, or any of them, or joiced my husband, James Robbins, in conveying, affligning, or executing, any deed, or deeds, lease, or leases, of said house and lot of ground, or any of them, other than a lease for the term of three years, to the said John Devan, which will determine on the first day of May next: On which day I mean and intend to apply for the possession of said premises, as I have not by any means whatsoever, authoris'd, or empower'd, the said John Cox, or any other person or persons, to sell or dispose of the same, for the term of nineteen years, or for any other term of years. Of which all persons that shall or may be concerned in the purchasing or buying any fictitious interest, the said John Cox may claim to have in or to the said premises, are hereby desired to take notice. Dated at New-York aforesaid, this 1st day of March, 1770. **MARY ROBBINS.** **17-20**

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them, and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means. — If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist, or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper, — nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given, — encouragement to it is in every one's power to give, — to the paper makers. — Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper. — There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them. — The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country, — if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. — The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end. — And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

17 Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KERATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c. **19-23**

TO BE SOLD,
THE GLUE-HOUSE, near Freshwater, with all the Utensils for Glue-making. — It is also very convenient for the Soap and Candle making Business, which may be conveniently carried on, besides the Glue-making. — For further Particulars inquire of Henry Will, Pewterer, near the Old Slip. Who makes, sells, and exchanges, all Sorts of Pewter Ware, and gives Cash for old Pewter. **19-22**

To be SOLD, by
NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near O'wego-Market;
London long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound, Scot's saus in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys castor ditto.
White Chapel round, and square pointed needles, Knitting needles, Jew's harps, Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto.
Pailboard and silk stay laces, Cruels and English worsteds, Calicoes, flamp linen and cottons, white calicoes, Muslin and French cottons, Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns.
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads, Ell & yard wide plain gauze, Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons.
Silk and leather women's mits
Worsted and leather women's mits
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 hunds, Best China cups and saucers, Poplins, worsted damasks, & Camblets.
Black and coloured India tassies, Black English tassies and Persian, Sarenets, various colours, Knee garters, various colours, Broad-cloths of various co.

16-28

Broke Gaol and made their Escape,
on Tuesday Night, the fifth Instant; John Barnes, John Lawton and James Cunningham, three Prisoners, confined for Debt: Barnes is a Man about six Feet high of a meagre Visage, pitted with the Small-Pox, wears his own dark brown Hair, has a great Impediment in his Speech, and was born in the County of West-Chester: Lawton is a Man about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears a Pif-burn'd Wig, is very talkative, pitted with the Small-Pox, and a Native of Ireland: Cunningham is a Man of about six Feet high, is a most notorious Cheat, and well-known in this City as such; he wears his own hair of a dark Colour, marked with the Small-Pox, and is a Native of the City of New-York. Whoever takes up and secures any of the said Prisoners, so that they may be had again, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds if taken within this County, and Ten Pounds if taken in any other County or out of the Province, with all reasonable Charges paid by John Roberts, Sheriff, or James Mills, Gaoler. **N. York, 7th March 1770. 18-22**

To be SOLD,
BY the subscriber, living in the township of Pilesgrove, in the county of Salem and western division of the province of New-Jersey; the one half of a forge, with four fires and two hammers, with coal houses and a convenient dwelling house; the whole built with stone, and in good repair, not more than three years old, with a smiths shop, and a number of workmen's houses, sufficient to accommodate the workmen, together with the half part of a stone grist mill, two years old, and in good repair, on a never failing stream of water, constantly supplied with springs; the mill overshot, with one pair of stones, bolting tackling all goes by water, within half a mile of the aforesaid forge. Also the one half part of the mine, within a quarter of a mile of said forge, containing a sufficiency of good iron ore to supply any number of works, which has been proved both in bloomng and refining, and of a superior quality to any iron made in the province. — Also one other forge with three fires and one hammer, with sufficiency of room to erect another hammer, and fire in the same house: A good saw mill on the same dam, the whole in good repair and new, with a furnace, casting and bridge houses, and other conveniences suitable for the same, on the said forge dam, with a coke house, sufficient to contain fifteen hundred loads of coal; a smiths shop, tan yard, curv shop, shoemakers shop, and a bark mill; also a good dwelling house and kitchen, with a good spring of water near the door; store house, stables and workmen's houses: the whole within a mile of the grist mill, and a mile and half of the first mentioned forge, and a mile from the mine hole; with about thirty acres of good improved meadow, within a mile of the furnace, and about four hundred acres of rich swamp adjoining, within the same distance, with two good farms within a mile, sufficient to put in a hundred acres of grain a year, with a sufficient quantity of fine timber land, to accommodate the furnace and two forges for any time. The greatest distance to cart coal will not exceed three miles in twenty years: The purchaser may have with the works, 600 loads of coal, and two thousand cords of wood within a mile of the furnace, the greatest part set in pits. The whole is situated in a fine country for trade, where there is plenty of all sorts of country produce. To be sold reasonably, and on a good stream of water, called the Wallkill-river, in the county of Sussex, in east Jersey, forty miles from New-Windsor; where is good navigation to New-York, and thirty miles from a landing on the river Delaware: From which place, iron may be transported to Philadelphia, reasonably. Any person inclining to purchase all, or part, may apply to the subscriber, at his house, or to Abia Brown, living at said works. **16-22**

JOSEPH SHARP.